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houses, I had the honor of receiving same day, and parties interested in making shipments have been informed, and due vigilance will be exercised by us.

Very respectfully,

D. M. BURGESS,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *May 29, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended May 29:

Ninety-three deaths have been reported for this period, of which 2 were from yellow fever, 35 from dysentery, 18 from diarrhea—acute and chronic; 7 from tuberculosis, 2 from remittent fever, 6 from pernicious fever; the rest from noncontagious diseases. The outlook for this summer is gloomy. Dysentery increases in epidemic form, while yellow fever is beginning its deadly work among the troops and unacclimated foreigners. There are now about 40 cases of yellow fever under treatment at the military hospital, and I predict that the number will increase daily and will be very mortiferous this summer. Malarial fevers do not seem to increase, while diarrhea is prevalent to a great extent.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *June 5, 1897.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the municipal records show the mortality for this week has been 108, 15 more than last week. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 41 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhea, both acute and chronic; 5 from tuberculosis, 3 from remittent and 7 from pernicious fevers, the rest from diseases of noncontagious character.

There are 1,500 sick soldiers at the military hospital and 54 cases of yellow fever, the number of the attacked increasing daily; the average of entries into hospital being about 30 daily. Twenty-five thousand men are expected within a few days to begin an active campaign against the rebels, and this will give us a very large number of yellow fever cases. Dysentery continues under epidemic form and diarrhea is very common. Malarial fevers have abated somewhat. The temperature now is hot and dry.

Respectfully,

Dr. H. S. CAMINERO,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

JAPAN.

United States quarantine regulations applied to vessels leaving China and Japan for the United States.

YOKOHAMA, *May 19, 1897.*

SIR: I beg to request your attention to the following extract from a letter of the Surgeon-General of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, which has charge of the execution of the quarantine laws of the United States, and under which I am acting:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
 OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1897.

SIR: * * * Relative to the establishment at Yokohama of a disinfecting plant and isolation quarters by the steamship companies plying between Chinese and Japanese ports and the United States, for the inspection of emigrants, disinfection, etc.,

you are hereby directed to inform the several companies interested, that, for their own safety, as well as for the protection of this country, against the infection of contagious diseases, the laws and regulations of the United States will be strictly enforced by you, and that it is required of the said companies to provide the necessary means for their proper compliance with said laws and regulations, as has been done in European ports for several years past, and as is still carried out by them under the direction of a sanitary inspector, or the United States consul, where no inspector is on duty.

Respectfully, yours,

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General U. S. M. H. S.

Dr. STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S., Yokohama, Japan.

In view of the almost constant presence of infectious disease in China and Japan, it is highly desirable, in the interests of all concerned, that, as soon as possible, the needful appliances for the due enforcement of the law should be supplied. As matters now are, anything but a most perfunctory compliance with the quarantine regulations of the United States is impossible, and as with this the authorities at Washington refuse longer to be satisfied, in the case of the appearance of any important infectious disease, such as cholera or plague, I shall, in default of the requisite means for strict compliance with the regulations, be compelled to take action which will practically amount to the prohibition of all steerage travel.

I am, sir, very sincerely,
STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF UNITED STATES,
Kanagawa (Yokohama), May 19, 1897.

Approved:

N. W. McIVOR, *Consul-General.*

To agents of steamship companies plying between China and Japan and the United States.

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Plague and smallpox in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, *May 21, 1897.*

SIR: I regret to be unable to send my regular detailed report of infectious disease in Japan by this mail. I have, however, the honor to inform you that the smallpox epidemic is rapidly drawing to a close throughout the country. In Yokohama, during the past two weeks, there have been but 5 cases and 1 death.

The news regarding the plague in Formosa is by no means so satisfactory. From the 14th to the 20th of the present month the return of cases is as follows: Taichu, 10 cases; Tainan, 101 cases; Taihoku, 1 case; total, 112. No report of deaths.

There is little doubt that the actual number of cases is much larger than is officially reported.

Quarantine against Formosa is in force at all Japanese ports south of Yokohama. Here they seem to be depending on the necessary length of the voyage—in my opinion, a mistake.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STUART ELDRIDGE,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.